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World Summit on Sustainable Development

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Draft plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Note by the Secretariat

At its fourth session, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 27 May to 7 June 2002, the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development decided at its final meeting to transmit the draft plan of implementation as agreed to the World Summit on Sustainable Development for further deliberations.

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Draft plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*

I. Introduction

1. [Agreed] The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992.

2. The present plan of implementation will further build on the achievements made since UNCED and expedite the realization of the remaining goals. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, **[taking into account the Rio Principles, in particular [the principle of] common but differentiated responsibilities [as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development]]**. These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

3. [Agreed] We recognize that the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups, on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development. As reflected in the Monterrey Consensus, such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.

4. [Agreed] Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development. At the domestic level, sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equality and an enabling environment for investment are the basis for sustainable development. As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts. The gap between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, if the

* Square bracketed text in bold type is unagreed.

momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.

5. Peace, security, stability **[and respect for human rights and cultural diversity]** are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

II. Poverty eradication

6. [Agreed] Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. Although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than $1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;

[(b) Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries pursuant to modalities to be determined by the General Assembly, while stressing the voluntary nature of the contributions, the need to avoid duplication of existing United Nations funds, and encouraging the role of the private sector and individual citizens relative to Governments in funding the endeavours;]

(c) [Agreed] Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;

(d) [Agreed ad referendum] Promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services;

[(e) Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities, and increase their employment through, where appropriate, such measures as training, technical assistance and credit facilities. Recognize that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities;]

(f) [Agreed] Deliver basic health services for all and reduce environmental health threats, taking into account the special needs of children and the linkages between poverty, health and environment, with provision of financial resources, technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(g) [Agreed] Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education;

(h) [Agreed] Provide access to agricultural resources for people living in poverty, especially women and indigenous communities, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;

(i) [Agreed] Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;

(j) [Agreed] Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;

(k) [Agreed] Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting, for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises;

(l) [Agreed] Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through such measures as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, as one of the tools for poverty eradication;

(m) [Agreed] Increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritizing water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies where they exist.

7. **[Dramatically reduce]/[Halve by 2015]** the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation, while remaining sensitive to the needs of the poor and protecting the environment, through actions at all levels to:

OR

[7.alt. Support the Millennium Declaration development goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and undertake a related effort for the people without access to

improved sanitation, while remaining sensitive to the needs of the poor and protecting the environment. This would include actions at all levels to:]

(a) [Agreed] Develop and implement efficient household sanitation systems;

(b) [Agreed] Improve sanitation in public institutions, especially schools;

(c) [Agreed] Promote safe hygiene practices;

(d) [Agreed] Promote education and outreach focused on children, as agents of behavioural change;

(e) [Agreed] Promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices;

(f) [Agreed] Develop innovative financing and partnership mechanisms;

(g) [Agreed] Integrate sanitation into water resources management strategies.

8. **[Launch an action programme] [Take actions]** to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015, and as a means to generate other important services that mitigate poverty, bearing in mind that access to energy facilitates the eradication of poverty. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, taking into account national specificities and circumstances, through various means, such as enhanced rural electrification and decentralized energy systems, increased use of renewables, cleaner liquid and gaseous fuels and enhanced energy efficiency, by intensifying regional and international cooperation in support of national efforts, including through capacity-building, financial and technological assistance and innovative financing mechanisms, including at the micro and meso levels, recognizing the specific factors for providing access to the poor;

(b) [Agreed] Improve access to modern biomass technologies and fuelwood sources and supplies, and commercialize biomass operations, including the use of agricultural residues, in rural areas and where such practices are sustainable;

(c) [Agreed] Promote a sustainable use of biomass and, as appropriate, other renewable energies through improvement of current patterns of use, such as management of resources, more efficient use of fuelwood and new or improved products and technologies;

(d) [Agreed] Support the transition to the cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-effective;

(e) [Agreed] Develop national energy policies and regulatory frameworks that will help to create the necessary economic, social and institutional conditions in the energy sector to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development and poverty eradication in rural, peri-urban and urban areas;

(f) [Agreed] Enhance international and regional cooperation to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and

environmentally sound energy services, as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes, by facilitating the creation of enabling environments and addressing capacity-building needs, with special attention to rural and isolated areas, as appropriate;

(g) [Agreed] Assist and facilitate on an accelerated basis, with the financial and technical assistance of developed countries, including through public-private partnerships, the access of the poor to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, taking into account the instrumental role of developing national policies on energy for sustainable development, bearing in mind that in developing countries sharp increases in energy services are required to improve the standards of living of their populations and that energy services have positive impacts on poverty eradication and improve standards of living.

9. [Agreed] Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide assistance and mobilize resources to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

[(b) Provide assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, respecting International Labour Organization (ILO) core labour standards;]

(c) [Agreed] Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skill enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

(d) [Agreed] Provide financial and technological support, as appropriate, to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining ventures;

(e) [Agreed] Provide support to developing countries for the development of safe low-cost technologies that provide or conserve fuel for cooking and water heating;

(f) [Agreed] Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor.

10. [Agreed] By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Improve access to land and property, to adequate shelter and to basic services for the urban and rural poor, with special attention to female heads of household;

(b) [Agreed] Use low-cost and sustainable materials and appropriate technologies for the construction of adequate and secure housing for the poor, with financial and technological assistance to developing countries, taking into account their culture, climate, specific social conditions and vulnerability to natural disasters;

(c) [Agreed] Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men;

(d) [Agreed] Remove unnecessary regulatory and other obstacles for microenterprises and the informal sector;

(e) [Agreed] Support local authorities in elaborating slum upgrading programmes within the framework of urban development plans and facilitate access, particularly for the poor, to information on housing legislation.

11. [Agreed] Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards.

12. [Agreed] Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries, upon request, in addressing child labour and its root causes, inter alia, through social and economic policies aimed at poverty conditions, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.

III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

13. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead **[bearing in mind principles, including, inter alia, the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities] and with all countries benefiting from the process, [consistent, inter alia, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities].** Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would include the actions at all levels set out below.

14. **[Encourage and promote the development of] [Develop] [a]** 10-year work programme**[s]** to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by **[delinking] [breaking the link between]** economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes, and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries **[through, inter alia, mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries].** This **[programme]** would **[require] [encourage and facilitate] [the following]** actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed ad referendum] Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind

that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(c) Develop production and consumption policies **[using a life-cycle approach]** to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts;

OR

[(c) alt. Develop production and consumption policies to measurably improve the efficiency and productivity of energy, water and materials and reduce the levels of pollution and waste per unit of output;]

(d) [Agreed] Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries, especially in developed countries, through, inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values;

(e) Develop and adopt, on a voluntary basis **[where appropriate]**, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers. **[In addition, eco-labelling should be developed and implemented in an open and participatory manner [and should be voluntary] [in accordance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules].] [Action should be taken to assess and improve such tools in order to minimize any adverse effects they may have on the sustainable development of other countries, especially developing countries.]**

(f) [Agreed ad referendum] Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

15. [Agreed] Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises and particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;

(b) Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies **[while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with WTO rules]**;

(c) [Agreed] Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management, and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

(d) [Agreed] Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

16. [Agreed] Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

17. [Agreed] Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(b) [Agreed] Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) [Agreed] Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

18. [Agreed] Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) [Agreed] Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

[(c) [Reduce and eliminate] [phase out] environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that inhibit sustainable consumption and production patterns in developed countries [taking fully into account national characteristics and capabilities and level of development];]

(d) [Agreed] Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services;

(e) [Agreed] Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph.

(f) [Agreed ad referendum] Use environmental impact assessment procedures.

* * *

19. Call upon Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to implement, taking into account national and regional specificities and circumstances, the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning energy for sustainable development adopted at its ninth session, including the issues and options set out below **[bearing in mind that in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities].** This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies according to the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development as contained in section A, paragraph 3, and section D, paragraph 30, of its decision 9/1 on energy for sustainable development;

(b) [Agreed] Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors;

(c) [Agreed] Develop and disseminate alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to renewable energies, improving energy efficiency and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(d) [Agreed] Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

[(e) [Diversify energy supply by developing cleaner, more efficient and innovative fossil fuel technologies, and promote the] increase [of] the share of [non-hydro]/[new] renewable energy sources [by at least 2 per cent] [with the objective of increasing the global share to at least 15 per cent of total primary energy supply by 2010]. [To achieve this all countries should adopt and implement ambitious national goals.] [For industrialized countries, these goals should aim at an increase in the share of renewable energy sources of total primary energy supply by at least 2 percentage points of total energy supply by 2010 relative to 2000] [to at least 5 per cent of total primary energy supply] [by 2010] at the global level by 2010. To achieve this, all countries should adopt and implement specific national goals];]

(f) [Agreed] Support efforts, including through provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, with the involvement of the private sector, to reduce flaring and venting of gas associated with crude oil production;

(g) [Agreed] Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions;

(h) [Agreed] Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community;

(i) [Agreed] Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(j) [Agreed] Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems.

(k) [Agreed] Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development;

(l) [Agreed] Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, particularly of developing countries, as well as serve as information clearing houses;

(m) [Agreed] Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies;

(n) [Agreed] Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies.

(o) [Agreed] Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability and to ensure consumer access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services;

(p) [Agreed] Policies to reduce market distortions would promote energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development;

[(p)bis Adopt, at the national level, policies leading to timetables for progressively phasing out energy subsidies which inhibit sustainable development. Developed countries should lead the way and, subject to a satisfactory review in 2007, they could be followed progressively by developing countries;]

(q) [Agreed] Governments are encouraged to improve the functioning of national energy markets in such a way that they support sustainable development, overcome market barriers and improve accessibility, taking fully into account that such policies should be decided by each country, and that its own characteristics and capabilities and level of development should be considered, especially as reflected in national sustainable development strategies, where they exist;

(r) [Agreed] Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international cooperation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services to all sections of their populations;

(s) **[Develop action-oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development containing proposals for implementation] [Countries are urged to develop and implement actions within the framework of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through public-private partnerships],** taking into account the different circumstances of countries, based on lessons learned by Governments, international institutions and stakeholders and including business and industry, in the field of access to energy, including renewable energy and energy-efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(t) [Agreed] Promote cooperation between international and regional institutions and bodies dealing with different aspects of energy for sustainable development within their existing mandate, bearing in mind paragraph 46 (h) of the Programme of Action for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, strengthening, as appropriate, regional and national activities for the promotion of education and capacity-building regarding energy for sustainable development;

(u) [Agreed] Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation arrangements for promoting cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;

(v) [Agreed] Strengthen and, where appropriate, facilitate dialogue forums among regional, national and international producers and consumers of energy;

[(w) [Promote partnership cooperation at all levels, including public private partnerships, to implement the programme of action and the key issues identified in decision 9/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development] by facilitating the development of innovative voluntary partnerships within the context of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to promote reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound, energy-efficient, renewable and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies [taking into consideration, inter alia, "A guide to potential partnerships on energy for sustainable development"];]

OR

[(w)alt. Promote partnership cooperation at all levels, including public-private partnerships, including within voluntary intergovernmentally agreed frameworks, that promote, inter alia, corporate social responsibility, to supplement the implementation of the key issues identified by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session, by facilitating the development of innovative voluntary partnerships as part of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to promote affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound access to energy and energy efficient technologies, and renewable and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies.]

* * *

20. [Agreed] Promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation, increasing energy efficiency, reducing pollution, reducing congestion, reducing adverse health effects and limiting urban sprawl, taking into account national priorities and circumstances. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, so as to improve the affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation, as well as improving urban air quality and health, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through the development of better vehicle technologies that are more environmentally sound, affordable and socially acceptable;

(b) [Agreed] Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

* * *

21. [Agreed] Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government authorities and all stakeholders, in order to minimize adverse effects on

the environment and improve resource efficiency, with financial, technical and other assistance for developing countries. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Develop waste management systems, with highest priorities placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.

* * *

22. Renew the commitment **[as stated in chapter 19 of Agenda 21]** to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development and for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve **[by 2020]** that chemicals are used and produced in ways that **[do not lead to] [reduce]** significant adverse effects on human health and the environment **[based on sound science, risk assessment and risk management, bearing in mind the precautionary approach as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [and other [relevant] international instruments]]**. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

(b) [Agreed] Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IFCS, other international organizations dealing with chemical management, and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

(d) [Agreed] Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

(e) [Agreed] Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent

with obligations under relevant international instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;

(f) [Agreed] Support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance;

(g) [Agreed] Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(h) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies, such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds, **[for the purpose of determining what international response [if any] is appropriate]**.

IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

23. Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activities. **[As the natural resource base is vital for sustainable development, the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015] [Managing the natural resources base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development]**. In this regard, it is necessary to implement strategies **[which apply the precautionary principle] [based on an ecosystem approach]** to protect all **[types of] [classes of]** ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities. **[Concerns related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources should be integrated in all sectoral policies, strategies and programmes as well as in sustainable development strategies or, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies. Relevant existing environmental agreements and related instruments should be implemented fully and in a coherent manner.]**

24. Launch a programme of actions, with financial and technical assistance, to achieve the Millennium Declaration goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water **[and undertake a related effort for the people without access to improved sanitation] [and to achieve a similar goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation]**. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Mobilize international and domest . financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive;

(b) [Agreed] Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation;

(c) [Agreed] Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity-building at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level, and promote and provide new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement chapter 18 of Agenda 21;

(d) [Agreed] Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination, and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks;

(e) [Agreed] Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages;

25. [Agreed] Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management, and introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water;

(b) [Agreed] Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services, without cost recovery objectives becoming a barrier to access to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach;

(c) [Agreed] Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;

(d) [Agreed] Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events;

(e) [Agreed] Support the diffusion of technology and capacity-building for non-conventional water resources and conservation technologies, to developing countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions or subject to drought and desertification, through technical and financial support and capacity-building;

(f) [Agreed] Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries, through such measures as technological, technical and financial assistance and other modalities;

(g) [Agreed] Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and other forms of partnership that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.

26. [Agreed] Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment and/or further development of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators.

27. [Agreed] Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

28. [Agreed] Promote effective coordination among the various international and intergovernmental bodies and processes working on water-related issues, both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and international financial institutions, drawing on the contributions of other international institutions and civil society to inform intergovernmental decision-making; closer coordination should also be promoted to elaborate and support proposals and undertake activities related to the International Year of Freshwater 2003 and beyond.

* * *

29. [Agreed] Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries. Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels, between relevant bodies, and actions at all levels to:

(a) **[Invite States to] [Ratify or accede to and fully]** implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

(b) [Agreed] Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands;

(c) [Agreed] Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

(d) [Agreed] Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(e) [Agreed] Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level, and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management;

(f) [Agreed] Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science, health and development organizations;

(g) [Agreed] Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure;

(h) [Agreed] Take note of the work of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs and the upcoming review of its effectiveness and utility to be held at its fifty-seventh session under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution;

30. To achieve **[equitable and]** sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks **[by 2015] [on an urgent basis]**;

(b) [Agreed] Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

(c) [Agreed] Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines;

(d) [Agreed] Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to **[the rights of]** developing coastal States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for

straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;

(f) [Agreed] Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

(g) [Agreed] Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;

(h) [Agreed] Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.

31. [Agreed] In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:

(a) [Agreed] Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;

(b) [Agreed] Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

(c) [Agreed] Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks, by 2012, and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;

(d) [Agreed] Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;

(e) [Agreed] Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats;

32. [Agreed] Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;

(c) [Agreed] Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures;

(d) [Agreed] Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.

33. [Agreed] Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints **[and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure implementation of IMO instruments by flag States]**;

(b) [Agreed] Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge IMO to finalize the IMO International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.

33.bis [Agreed] Governments, taking into account their national circumstances, are encouraged, recalling paragraph 8 of resolution GC (44)/RES/17 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and taking into account the very serious potential for environment and human health impacts of radioactive wastes, to make efforts to examine and further improve measures and internationally agreed regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place, relevant to international maritime transportation and other transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel, including, inter alia, arrangements for prior notification and consultations done in accordance with relevant international instruments.

34. [Agreed] Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment;

(b) [Agreed] Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments;

(c) [Agreed] Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources;

(d) [Agreed] Strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, FAO and other relevant international and regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources.

* * *

35. [Agreed] An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century. Actions are required at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthen the role of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and encourage the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to its Trust Fund;

[(a)bis Support the establishment of effective regional, subregional and national strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management;]

(b) [Agreed] Strengthen the institutional capacities of countries and promote international joint observation and research, through improved surface-based monitoring and increased use of satellite data, dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge, and the provision of assistance to vulnerable countries;

(c) [Agreed] Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects;

(d) [Agreed] Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(e) [Agreed] Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters, and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness;

(f) [Agreed] Support the ongoing voluntary contribution of, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community and other partners in the management of natural disasters according to agreed, relevant guidelines;

(g) [Agreed] Develop and strengthen early warning systems and information networks in disaster management, consistent with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(h) [Agreed] Develop and strengthen capacity at all levels to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information, including the improvement of early warning systems for predicting extreme weather events, especially El Niño/La Niña, through the provision of assistance to institutions devoted to addressing such events, including the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño phenomenon;

(i) [Agreed] Promote cooperation for the prevention and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment in order to enhance the capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations.

* * *

36. **[Recalls the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.]** International, regional and national actions are required to:

(*Note: subparas. (a)-(e) below were set aside pending consideration of the chapeau*)

(a) Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in accordance with the Marrakech Accords for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(b) Build scientific and technological capabilities and networks for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries;

(c) Promote the systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere by improving ground-based monitoring stations, increasing use of satellites and appropriate integration of these observations to produce high-quality data that could be disseminated for the use of all countries, in particular developing countries;

(d) Implement a strategy for integrated global observations to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, with the cooperation of relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations specialized agencies, in cooperation with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(e) Support the Arctic Council initiative to assess the environmental, social and economic consequences of climate change on the Arctic as well as on the Antarctic, in particular the impact on local and indigenous communities.

37. Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution, acid deposition, and ozone depletion **[bearing in mind principles, including, inter alia, the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities]** with actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to measure, reduce and assess the impacts of air pollution, including health impacts, and provide financial and technical support for these activities;

(b) [Agreed] Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005;

(c) [Agreed] Further support the effective regime for the protection of the ozone layer established in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, including its compliance mechanism;

(d) [Agreed] Improve access by developing countries to affordable, accessible, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol, bearing in mind that ozone depletion and climate change are scientifically and technically interrelated;

(e) [Agreed] Take measures to address illegal traffic in ozone-depleting substances.

* * *

38. [Agreed] Agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population, and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries. Enhancing the role of women at all levels and in all aspects of rural development, agriculture, nutrition and food security is imperative. Sustainable agriculture and rural development are essential to the implementation of an integrated approach to increasing food production and enhancing food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Achieve the Millennium Declaration target to halve by the year 2015 the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger and realize the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, including by promoting food security and fighting hunger in combination with measures which address poverty, consistent with the outcome of the World Food Summit and, for States Parties, with their obligations under article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(b) [Agreed] Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, and strengthen the

capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources;

(c) [Agreed] Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments;

(d) [Agreed] Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches;

(e) [Agreed] Support the efforts of developing countries to protect oases from silt, land degradation and increasing salinity by providing appropriate technical and financial assistance;

(f) [Agreed] Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security;

(g) [Agreed] Integrate existing information systems on land-use practices by strengthening national research and extension services and farmer organizations to trigger farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices, such as those related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies, with the assistance of relevant international organizations;

(h) [Agreed] Enact, as appropriate, measures that protect indigenous resource management systems and support the contribution of all appropriate stakeholders, men and women alike, in rural planning and development;

(i) [Agreed] Adopt policies and implement laws that guarantee well defined and enforceable land and water use rights, and promote legal security of tenure, recognizing the existence of different national laws and/or systems of land access and tenure, and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition that are undertaking land tenure reform in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods;

(j) [Agreed] Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for sustainable agriculture, provide appropriate technical and financial assistance, and promote private sector investment and support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity and dissemination of research results to the farming communities;

(k) [Agreed] Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, inter alia, by applying such methods as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse;

(l) [Agreed] Enhance access to existing markets and develop new markets for value-added agricultural products;

[(m) Achieve substantial improvements in market access, reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support for agricultural products;]

(n) [Agreed] Increase brown-field redevelopment in developed countries and countries with economies in transition, with appropriate technical assistance where contamination is a serious problem;

(o) Enhance international cooperation to combat the illicit **[use of] [drug]** crops **[taking into account their negative social, economic and environmental impacts and the need for countries strongly committed to combating the cultivation of these crops to gain enhanced access to international markets for regular goods in order to help them to cope with the substantial economic loss engendered by the forgoing of such illicit crops]**;

(p) [Agreed] Promote programmes for the environmentally sound, effective and efficient use of soil fertility improvement practices and agricultural pest control;

(q) [Agreed] Strengthen and improve coordination of existing initiatives to enhance sustainable agricultural production and food security;

(r) [Agreed] Invite countries that have not done so to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;

(s) [Agreed] Promote the conservation, and sustainable use and management of traditional and indigenous agricultural systems and strengthen indigenous models of agricultural production.

* * *

39. [Agreed] Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, to address causes of desertification and land degradation in order to maintain and restore land, and to address poverty resulting from land degradation. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technologies and capacity-building at all levels;

(b) [Agreed] Formulate national action programmes to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Convention and its related projects, with the support of the international community, including through decentralized projects at the local level;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification to continue exploring and enhancing synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, in the elaboration and implementation of plans and strategies under the respective Conventions;

(d) [Agreed] Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, environment, energy, natural resources, health and education, and poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies;

(e) [Agreed] Provide affordable local access to information to improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification and drought;

[(f) Call on the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to take action on the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (desertification and deforestation) as a focal area of GEF as a means of GEF support for the successful implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification; and consequently, consider making GEF a financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the prerogatives and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, while recognizing the complementary roles of GEF and the global mechanism of the Convention in providing and mobilizing resources for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes;]

(g) [Agreed] Improve the sustainability of grassland resources through strengthening management and law enforcement and providing financial and technical support by the international community to developing countries.

* * *

40. [Agreed] Mountain ecosystems support particular livelihoods, and include significant watershed resources, biological diversity and unique flora and fauna. Many are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and need specific protection. Actions at all levels are required to:

(a) [Agreed] Develop and promote programmes, policies and approaches that integrate environmental, economic and social components of sustainable mountain development and strengthen international cooperation for its positive impacts on poverty eradication programmes, especially in developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Implement programmes to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, disruption of water flows and retreat of glaciers;

(c) [Agreed] Develop and implement, where appropriate, gender-sensitive policies and programmes, including public and private investments that help eliminate inequities facing mountain communities;

(d) [Agreed] Implement programmes to promote diversification and traditional mountain economies, sustainable livelihoods and small-scale production systems, including specific training programmes and better access to national and international markets, communications and transport planning, taking into account the particular sensitivity of mountains;

(e) [Agreed] Promote full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and integrate indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

(f) [Agreed] Mobilize national and international support for applied research and capacity-building, provide financial and technical assistance for the effective implementation of sustainable development of mountain ecosystems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and address the poverty among people living in mountains through concrete plans, projects and programmes, with sufficient support from all stakeholders, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of the Mountain 2002.

* * *

41. [Agreed] Promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Eco-tourism 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage in 2002, the World Eco-tourism Summit 2002 and its Quebec Declaration, and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organization in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. Promote sustainable tourism development and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Enhance international cooperation, foreign direct investment and partnerships with both private and public sectors, at all levels;

(b) [Agreed] Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism, and enhance stakeholder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation, in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage;

(c) [Agreed] Provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support sustainable tourism business development and investment and tourism awareness programmes, to improve domestic tourism, and to stimulate entrepreneurial development;

(d) [Agreed] Assist host communities in managing visits to their tourism attractions for their maximum benefit, while ensuring the least negative impacts on and risks for their traditions, culture and environment, with the support of the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations;

(e) [Agreed] Promote the diversification of economic activities, including through the facilitation of access to markets and commercial information, and participation of emerging local enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises.

* * *

42. Biodiversity, which plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, is essential to our planet, human well-being and to the livelihood and cultural integrity of people. However, biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities; this trend can only be reversed if the local people benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, in particular in countries of origin of genetic resources, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources. **[Achieving a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss [by 2010] includes actions at all levels to] [With a view to having instruments in place to stop the current alarming biodiversity loss [by 2010], actions are required at all levels to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Integrate the objectives of the Convention into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the programmes and policies of the economic sectors of countries and international financial institutions;

(b) [Agreed] Promote the ongoing work under the Convention on the sustainable use on biological diversity, including on sustainable tourism, as a cross-cutting issue relevant to different ecosystems, sectors and thematic areas;

(c) [Agreed] Encourage effective synergies between the Convention and other multilateral environmental agreements, inter alia, through the development of joint plans and programmes, with due regard to their respective mandates, regarding common responsibilities and concerns;

(d) [Agreed] Implement the Convention and its provisions, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, including initiatives which promote community-based sustainable use of biological diversity;

(e) [Agreed] Promote the wide implementation and further development of the ecosystem approach, as being elaborated in the ongoing work of the Convention;

(f) [Agreed] Promote concrete international support and partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in ecosystems, at World Heritage sites and for the protection of endangered species, in particular through the appropriate channelling of financial resources and technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(g) [Agreed] To effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas and other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks and corridors;

(h) [Agreed] Provide financial and technical support to developing countries, including capacity-building, in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts;

(i) [Agreed] Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels;

(j) [Agreed] Subject to national legislation, recognize the rights of local and indigenous communities who are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, develop and implement benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(k) [Agreed] Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, and in particular recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way;

(l) [Agreed] Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision and policy-making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge;

(m) [Agreed] Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement, as appropriate, inter alia, national sui generis systems and traditional systems according to national priorities and legislation, with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(n) [Agreed] Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising out of their Utilization of the Convention, as an input to assist Parties to the Convention when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, and contract and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing;

[(o) Negotiate the creation of an international regime to effectively promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity and its components;]

(p) [Agreed] Encourage successful conclusion of existing processes under the World Intellectual Property Organization Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, and in the ad hoc open-ended working group on article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention;

(q) [Agreed] Promote practicable measures for access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, in accordance with articles 15 and 19 of the Convention, including through enhanced scientific and technical cooperation on biotechnology and biosafety, including the exchange of experts, training human resources and developing research-oriented institutional capacities;

(r) [Agreed] With a view to enhancing synergy and mutual supportiveness, taking into account the decisions under the relevant agreements, promote the discussions, without prejudging their outcome, with regard to the relationships between the obligations of the Convention and of agreements related to international trade and intellectual property rights, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(s) [Agreed] Promote the implementation of the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(t) [Agreed] Invite all States which have not already done so to ratify the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other biodiversity-related agreements, and invite those that have done so, to promote their effective implementation at the national, regional and international levels and to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition technically and financially in this regard.

* * *

43. [Agreed] Forests and trees cover nearly one third of the Earth's surface. Sustainable forest management of both natural and planted forests and for timber and non-timber products is essential to achieving sustainable development and is a critical means to eradicate poverty, significantly reduce deforestation and halt the loss of forest biodiversity and land and resource degradation, and improve food security and access to safe drinking water and affordable energy; highlights the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees; and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity. Achievement of sustainable forest management, nationally and globally, including through partnerships among interested Governments and stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations, is an essential goal of sustainable development. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Enhance political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management by endorsing it as a priority on the international political agenda, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors through integrated approaches;

(b) [Agreed] Support the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels, thus contributing, inter alia, to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity;

(c) [Agreed] Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, and provide human and institutional capacity-building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas;

(d) [Agreed] Take immediate action at the national and international levels to promote and facilitate the means to achieve sustainable timber harvesting, and to facilitate the provision of financial resources and the transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies, and thereby address unsustainable timber-harvesting practices;

(e) [Agreed] Develop and implement initiatives to address the needs of those parts of the world that currently suffer from poverty and the highest rates of deforestation and where international cooperation would be welcomed by affected Governments;

(f) [Agreed] Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate the provision of increased financial resources, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, trade, capacity-building, forest law enforcement and governance at all levels, and integrated land and resource management to implement sustainable forest management, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action;

(g) [Agreed] Accelerate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action by countries and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005;

(h) [Agreed] Recognize and support indigenous and community-based forest management systems to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable forest management;

(i) [Agreed] Implement the Convention on Biological Diversity's expanded action-oriented work programme on all types of forest biological diversity, in close cooperation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

* * *

44. [Agreed] Mining, minerals and metals are important to the economic and social development of many countries. Minerals are essential for modern living. Enhancing the contribution of mining, minerals and metals to sustainable development includes actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development;

(b) [Agreed] Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts;

(c) [Agreed] Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, and, where possible and appropriate, improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information, and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites.

V. Sustainable development in a globalizing world

[45. Globalization — the growing integration of economies and societies around the world — is integral to sustainable development and has the potential to improve living standards for all. Globalization has meant increased trade and capital flows, increased sharing of ideas and the extension of democracy and rule of law to an ever-widening circle of countries. Although globalization has improved lives around the world and offers enormous opportunities for further improvement, our challenge remains to ensure that its benefits are enjoyed by all countries. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to the challenges and opportunities of globalization.]

[45.alt. Globalization offers opportunities and challenges. While it has great potential to improve living standards for all, it is a matter of great and increasing concern that not all countries are reaping the benefits of

globalization, and some may even be falling behind. [In particular,] developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to the challenges and opportunities of globalization. [There is further fear of increasing instability in the international economic and financial system, marginalization [environmental stress], negative social implications and loss of cultural diversity.] [Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable, and there is strong need for policies and measures at the national and international levels, formulated and implemented with the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to help them respond effectively to those challenges and opportunities.] Efforts at the international, regional and national levels are required to make globalization work for sustainable development and make it equitable, inclusive and responsive to the needs of developing countries. The potential of globalization to promote sustainable development for all remains yet to be realized.] [This would include actions at all levels to:]

(a) Adopt and implement coherent and sound macroeconomic policies and develop institutional capacities **[in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus.] [Encourage good governance and promote and implement economic, social and environmental policies] [Ensure that effective policies for environmental and social protection are implemented]**;

(b) **[Create an]/[Continue to promote the]** open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system that benefits **[all]** countries in the **[their]** pursuit of sustainable development;

[(c) Intensify efforts to realize the important contribution that WTO can make to sustainable development, in particular by successfully completing the work launched under the Doha Declaration;] [*Delete subpara. since its elements are contained in paragraph 80.alt.2*]

(d) [Agreed] Enhance the capacities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, community-based entrepreneurial capacity, and transportation and communication infrastructure development;

(e) **[Apply the precautionary approach [as set out in principle 15] of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [as appropriate], taking into account developing countries' sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental and developmental policies, while avoiding the misuse of that approach as a disguised barrier to trade [which may restrict exports from developing countries];]**

[(e).alt. Apply in decision-making the precautionary principle as established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and further developed in international law in order to protect health and environment, while avoiding recourse to it for protectionist purposes];

[(f) Increase] [Increase and enhance] [Increase and enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted] trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, **[including in the interlinkages between trade and sustainable development;] [*Move to sect. IX*]**

(g) **[Promote sustainable trade, including in environmentally friendly produced goods, organic produce and fair trade initiatives. Ensure that preferential trade schemes, such as the Generalized System of Preferences, support sustainable development. Support all measures to simplify and make more transparent domestic trade procedures so as to assist developing country exporters;]**

(h) **[Promote and strengthen] [Establish and strengthen]** regional trade and cooperation agreements, consistent with the multilateral trading system, among industrialized and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as among developing countries, as appropriate, with support from international finance institutions and regional development banks **[as appropriate, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements]**;

[(i) Make foreign direct investment more supportive of sustainable development [by promoting best practices] and encourage international and regional institutions, as well as institutions in source countries, to promote increasing investment [flows to] [in] developing countries and to assist developing countries in their efforts to create a conducive domestic enabling environment. [In this context, promote, use and further develop government support measures for private industry, such as export credit and investment guarantee schemes to encourage environmentally and socially sound investments;]/[Delete subpara. since its elements are contained in sect. IX]

(j) Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in bridging the digital divide and in creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development, through the provision of financial and technical support **[and in this context support the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society]**;

[(k) Encourage national efforts to adopt better and more transparent forms of financial market regulation, including through, inter alia, the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;]/[Delete subpara. since it is contained in sect. IX]

[(l) Strengthen the capacities of developing countries by increasing assistance from multilateral and regional financial institutions, inter alia, for public/private initiatives that improve access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets]/[Encourage public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets, which strengthen capacities for risk assessment. Multilateral financial institutions could provide further assistance for these purposes;]

[(m) Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices, including through public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives [based on international agreements on human rights, environment and labour standards,] [building, inter alia, on the United Nations global compact, the UNEP global reporting initiative and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multilateral enterprises, as appropriate] [and initiatives in the United Nations to promote intergovernmental agreed global partnerships] [as well as by using such tools as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting];]

[(n) Provide assistance to developing countries in promoting impact assessments that identify trade, environment and development linkages and related policy measures.]/[Delete subpara. since it is contained in sect. IX]

VI. Health and sustainable development

46. [Agreed] The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life, in harmony with nature. The goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating diseases, while obtaining health gains for the whole population requires poverty eradication. There is an urgent need to address the causes of ill health, including environmental causes, and their impact on development, with particular emphasis on women and children, as well as vulnerable groups of society, such as people with disabilities, elderly persons and indigenous people.

47. [Agreed] Strengthen the capacity of health-care systems to deliver basic health services to all, in an efficient, accessible and affordable manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, and to reduce environmental health threats, and taking into account the reports of recent United Nations conferences and summits and of special sessions of the General Assembly, consistent with national laws and cultural and religious values. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Integrate the health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(b) [Agreed] Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines, and medical technology;

(c) [Agreed] Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Health for All Strategy, including health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards;

(d) [Agreed] Improve the development and management of human resources in health-care services;

(e) [Agreed] Promote and develop partnerships to enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010, with the involvement of United Nations agencies, as appropriate;

(f) [Agreed] Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce, by the year 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000, and reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of disproportionate and preventable mortality among girl infants and children;

(g) [Agreed] Target research efforts and apply research results to priority public health issues, in particular those affecting susceptible and vulnerable populations, through the development of new vaccines, reducing exposures to health

risks, building on equal access to health-care services, education, training and medical treatment and technology, and addressing the secondary effects of poor health;

(h) [Agreed] Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices, where appropriate, in combination with modern medicine, recognizing indigenous and local communities as custodians of traditional knowledge and practices, while promoting effective protection of traditional knowledge, as appropriate, consistent with international law;

(i) [Agreed] Ensure equal access of women to health-care services, giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care;

(j) [Agreed] Address effectively, for all individuals of appropriate age, the promotion of their healthy lives, including their reproductive and sexual health, consistent with the commitments and outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference of Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and their respective reviews and reports;

(k) [Agreed] Launch international capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, that assess health and environment linkages and use the knowledge gained to create more effective national and regional policy responses to environmental threats to human health;

(l) [Agreed] Transfer and disseminate, on mutually agreed terms, including through public-private multisector partnerships, technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial support, taking into account country-specific conditions and gender equality including specific technology needs of women;

(m) [Agreed] Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education;

(n) [Agreed] Improve availability and access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food, increase consumer health protection, address issues of micronutrient deficiency, and implement existing internationally agreed commitments and relevant standards and guidelines;

(o) [Agreed] Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases and conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, injuries, violence and mental health disorders and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity.

48. [Agreed] Implement, within the agreed time frames, all commitments agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases by, inter alia:

(a) [Agreed] Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international cooperation measures, and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS;

(b) [Agreed] Fulfilling commitments for the provision of sufficient resources to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while promoting access to the Fund by countries most in need;

(c) [Agreed] Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace;

(d) [Agreed] Mobilizing adequate public and encouraging private financial resources for research and development on diseases of the poor, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tube ulosis, directed at biomedical and health research, as well as new vaccine and drug development.

49. [Agreed] Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthening regional and national programmes, including through public-private partnerships, with technical and financial assistance to developing countries;

(b) [Agreed] Supporting the phasing out of lead in gasoline;

(c) [Agreed] Strengthening and supporting efforts for the reduction of emissions, through the use of cleaner fuels and modern pollution control techniques;

(d) [Agreed] Assisting developing countries in providing affordable energy to rural communities, particularly to reduce dependence on traditional fuel sources for cooking and heating, which affect the health of women and children.

50. [Agreed] Phase out lead in lead-based paints and other sources of human exposure, work to prevent, in particular, children's exposure to lead, and strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts and the treatment of lead poisoning.

[51. Implement the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, while affirming that the Agreement can and should be implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to protect public health, in particular to promote access to medicines for all, as envisaged in the declaration on the agreement and public health adopted in Doha.]

VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States

52. [Agreed] Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing

States and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) [Agreed] Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) [Agreed] Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives **[in defining and]** managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and, where appropriate, the **[extended]** continental shelf areas, as well as relevant regional management initiatives **[within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea]** and the UNEP regional seas programmes;

(d) [Agreed] Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:

(i) [Agreed] Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(ii) [Agreed] Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas;

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking **[by 2004]** initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;

(f) [Agreed] Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

(g) [Agreed] Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;

(h) [Agreed] Extend assistance to small island developing States in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies;

(i) [Agreed] Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) [Agreed] Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes, where applicable;

(k) [Agreed] Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes;

53. [Agreed] Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of **[all]/[local]** sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management;

54. [Agreed] Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen:

(a) [Agreed] Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care;

(b) [Agreed] Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

(c) [Agreed] Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(d) [Agreed] Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present document.

55. [Agreed] Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in General Assembly resolution S-22/2, and in this context requests the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider convening an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

56. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by conflicts, insufficient investment, limited **[benefits from]** trade, **[unsustainable debt burden] [historically declining ODA flows]** and the impact

of HIV/AIDS. The World Summit on Sustainable Development should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give effect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. It provides a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation **[supported, inter alia, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development]**. It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers. Achieving sustainable development includes actions at all levels to:

(a) Create an enabling environment at the regional, subregional, national and local levels in order to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development and support African efforts for peace, stability and security, the resolution and prevention of conflicts, democracy, good governance, **[protection of [universally agreed] human rights] [including the right to development]** and gender equality;

(b) [Agreed] Support the implementation of the vision of NEPAD and other established regional and subregional efforts, including through financing, technical cooperation and institutional cooperation, and human and institutional capacity building at the regional, subregional and national levels, consistent with national policies, programmes and nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development, such as, where applicable, poverty reduction strategy papers;

(c) [Agreed] Promote technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa and further develop technology and knowledge available in African centres of excellence;

(d) [Agreed] Support African countries to develop effective science and technology institutions and research activities capable of developing and adapting to world class technologies;

(e) [Agreed] Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education within the context of nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction, and strengthen research institutions in education in order to increase the capacity to fully support the achievement of internationally agreed development goals related to education, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration on ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling, and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education relevant to national needs;

(f) Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support for the development of key infrastructure, access to technology, networking of research centres, adding value to export products, skills development and **[enhancing competitiveness in global markets]/[market access]** in support of sustainable development;

(g) Enhance the contribution of the industrial sector, in particular mining, minerals and metals, to the sustainable development of Africa by supporting the development of effective and transparent regulatory and management frameworks and value addition, fair pricing, broad-based participation, social and environmental responsibility **[and increased market access]** in order to create an attractive and conducive environment for investment;

(h) Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake environmental legislative policy and institutional reform for sustainable development and to undertake environmental impact assessments **[and, as appropriate, strategic environmental assessments]** and, as appropriate, to negotiate and implement multilateral environment agreements;

(i) [Agreed] Develop projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment;

(j) [Agreed] Deal effectively with energy problems in Africa, including through initiatives to:

(i) Establish and promote **[consistent with the plan of action as set out in paragraph 8 of the present document] [consistent with other paragraphs on energy of the present document,] [partnerships and initiatives] [a programme] [programmes]** to support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas;

(ii) [Agreed ad referendum] Provide support to implement other initiatives on energy, including the promotion of cleaner and more efficient use of natural gas and increased use of renewable energy, and to improve energy efficiency and access to advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas;

(k) **[Provide] [Assist]** African countries **[with] [in mobilizing]** adequate resources **[to undertake impact assessments] [and partnerships]** for **[their] [all]** adaptation needs relating to **[climate change, sea level rise, climate variability and extreme weather events and continue to take action to prevent climate change in Africa, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where applicable] [extreme weather events as well as climate change, climate variability and sea level rise]**;

(l) [Agreed ad referendum] Support African efforts to develop affordable transport systems and infrastructure that promote sustainable development and connectivity in Africa;

(m) [Agreed] Further to paragraph 40 above, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa;

(n) [Agreed] Provide financial and technical support for aforestation and reforestation in Africa and to build capacity for sustainable forest management, including combating deforestation and measures to improve the policy and legal framework of the forest sector.

57. [Agreed] Provide financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification at the national level and integrate indigenous knowledge systems into land and natural resources management practices, as appropriate, and improve extension services to rural communities and promote better land and watershed management practices, including through improved agricultural practices that address land degradation, in order to develop capacity for the implementation of national programmes;

58. [Agreed] Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at:

(a) Promoting equitable access to health care **[[and] services]**;

(b) [Agreed] Making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and trypanosomiasis, as well as non-communicable diseases, including those caused by poverty;

(c) [Agreed] Building capacity of medical and paramedical personnel;

(d) [Agreed] Promoting indigenous medical knowledge, as appropriate, including traditional medicine;

(e) [Agreed] Researching and controlling the Ebola disease.

59. [Agreed] Deal effectively with natural disasters and conflicts, including their humanitarian and environmental impacts, recognizing that conflicts in Africa have hindered and in many cases obliterated both the gains and efforts aimed at sustainable development, with the most vulnerable members of society, particularly women and children, being the most impacted victims, through efforts and initiatives, at all levels, to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of African countries, including institutional and human capacity, including at the local level, for effective disaster management, including observation and early warning systems, assessments, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;

(b) [Agreed] Provide support to African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people as a result of natural disasters and conflicts, and put in place rapid response mechanisms;

(c) [Agreed] Support Africa's efforts for the prevention and resolution, management and mitigation of conflicts and its early response to emerging conflict situations to avert tragic humanitarian consequences;

(d) [Agreed] Provide support to refugee host countries in rehabilitating infrastructure and environment, including ecosystems and habitats, that were damaged in the process of receiving and settling refugees.

60. [Agreed] Promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits therefrom, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems, including through initiatives at all levels, to:

(a) [Agreed] Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions involving all concerned stakeholders and monitoring the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(b) [Agreed ad referendum] Develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for all major water bodies, consistent with paragraph 25 above;

(c) [Agreed] Strengthen regional, subregional and national capacities for data collection and processing, and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement, as well as arrangements for water resource management;

(d) [Agreed] Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution, as well as, in cases of most acute water scarcity, support efforts for developing non-conventional water resources, including the energy-efficient, cost-effective and sustainable desalination of seawater, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water

61. [Agreed] Achieve significantly improved sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in furtherance of the agreed millennium development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, including through initiatives at all levels to:

(a) Support the development and implementation of national policies and programmes, including research programmes and development plans of African countries to regenerate their agricultural sector and sustainably develop their fisheries, and increase investment in infrastructure, technology and extension services, according to country needs. Countries should be in the process of developing and implementing food security strategies, within the context of national poverty eradication programmes **[by 2005]**;

[(b) Promote and support [policies, programmes] [efforts] and initiatives to secure [equitable access to] land [and secure] tenure and clarify resource rights and responsibilities, [through land and tenure reform processes which respect the rule of law] and to provide access to credit to all, especially to women, and that enable economic and social empowerment and poverty eradication as well as efficient and ecologically sound utilization of land, and enable women producers to become decision makers [and owners] in the sector [including the right to inherit land] [according to national laws and customs];]

(c) [Agreed] Improve market access for goods, including goods originating from African countries, in particular least developed countries, within the framework of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, without prejudging the outcome of the WTO negotiations and also within the framework of preferential agreements;

(d) [Agreed] Provide support for African countries to improve regional trade and economic integration between African countries. Attract and increase investment in regional market infrastructure;

(e) [Agreed] Support livestock development programmes aimed at progressive and effective control of animal diseases.

62. [Agreed] Achieve sound management of chemicals, with particular focus on hazardous chemicals and wastes, inter alia, through initiatives to assist African countries in elaborating national chemical profiles, and regional and national frameworks and strategies for chemical management and establishing chemical focal points.

63. [Agreed] Bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity in terms of access infrastructure and technology transfer and application, through integrated initiatives for Africa. Create an enabling environment to attract investments, accelerate existing and new programmes and projects to connect essential institutions, and stimulate the adoption of information communication technologies in government and commerce programmes and other aspects of national economic and social life.

64. [Agreed] Support Africa's efforts to attain sustainable tourism that contributes to social, economic and infrastructure development through the following measures:

(a) [Agreed] Implementing projects at the local, national and subregional levels, with specific emphasis on marketing African tourism products, such as adventure tourism, eco-tourism and cultural tourism;

(b) [Agreed] Establishing and supporting national and cross-border conservation areas to promote ecosystem conservation according to the ecosystem approach, and to promote sustainable tourism;

(c) [Agreed] Respecting local traditions and cultures and promoting the use of indigenous knowledge in natural resource management and eco-tourism;

(d) [Agreed] Assisting host communities in managing their tourism projects for maximum benefit, while limiting negative impact on their traditions, culture and environment;

[(e) Support the conservation of Africa's biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources [in accordance with countries' biodiversity-related obligations, including, inter alia, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora] [according to existing biodiversity-related agreements] [as appropriate];]

65. [Agreed] Support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities in the areas of sustainable urbanization and human settlements, provide support for adequate shelter and basic services and the

development of efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements, and strengthen, inter alia, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme/UNEP managing water for African cities programme.

VIII.bis Other regional initiatives

66. [Agreed] Important initiatives have been developed within other United Nations regions and regional, subregional and transregional forums to promote sustainable development. The international community welcomes these efforts and the results already achieved, and calls for actions at all levels for their further development, while encouraging interregional, intraregional and international cooperation in this respect, and expresses its support for their further development and implementation by the countries of the regions.

Sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean

67. [Agreed] The Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development is an undertaking by the leaders of that region that, building on the Platform for Action on the Road to Johannesburg 2002, which was approved in Rio de Janeiro in October 2001, recognizes the importance of regional actions towards sustainable development and takes into account the region's singularities, shared visions and cultural diversity. It is targeted towards the adoption of concrete actions in different areas of sustainable development, such as biodiversity, water resources, vulnerabilities and sustainable cities, social aspects (including health and poverty), economic aspects (including energy) and institutional arrangements (including capacity-building, indicators and participation of civil society), taking into account ethics for sustainable development.

68. [Agreed] The Initiative envisages the development of actions among countries in the region that may foster South-South cooperation and may count with the support of groups of countries, as well as multilateral and regional organizations, including financial institutions. Being a framework for cooperation, the Initiative is open to partnerships with governments and all major groups.

Sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

69. [Agreed] Bearing in mind the target of halving the number of people who live in poverty by the year 2015, as provided in the Millennium Declaration, the Phnom Penh Regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific recognized that the region contains over half of the world's population and the largest number of the world's people living in poverty. Hence, sustainable development in the region is critical to achieving sustainable development at the global level.

70. On the basis of **[the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and Kitakyushu Initiative for Clean Environment]**, the Regional Platform identified seven initiatives for follow-up action: capacity-building for sustainable development; poverty reduction for sustainable development; cleaner production and sustainable energy; land management and biodiversity conservation; protection and management of and access to freshwater resources; oceans, coastal and marine resources and sustainable

development of small island developing states; and action on atmosphere and climate change.

Sustainable development in the West Asia region

71. [Agreed] The West Asia region is known for its scarce water and limited fertile land resources. The region has made progress to a more knowledge-based production of higher value-added commodities.

72. [Agreed] The regional preparatory meeting endorsed the following priorities: poverty alleviation, relief of debt burden; and sustainable management of natural resources, including, inter alia, integrated water resources management, implementation of programmes to combat desertification, integrated coastal zone management, and land and water pollution control.

Sustainable development in the Economic Commission for Europe region

73. [Agreed] The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) regional ministerial meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development recognized that the region has a major role to play and responsibilities in global efforts to achieve sustainable development by concrete actions. The region recognized that different levels of economic development in countries of the region may require the application of different approaches and mechanisms to implement Agenda 21. In order to address the three pillars of sustainable development in a mutually reinforcing way, the region identified its priority actions for the ECE region for sustainable development in paragraphs 32-46 of a ministerial statement.

74. [Agreed] In furtherance of the region's commitment to sustainable development, there are ongoing efforts at the regional, subregional and transregional levels, including, inter alia, the Environment for Europe process; the fifth ECE ministerial conference, to be held in Kiev in May 2003; the development of an environmental strategy for the 12 countries of Eastern Europe; the Caucasus and Central Asia; the Central Asian Agenda 21; OECD work on sustainable development, the EU sustainable development strategy; and regional and subregional conventions and processes relevant to sustainable development, including, inter alia, the Aarhus Convention, the Alpine Convention, the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation, the Boundary Waters Treaty, the Iqaluit Declaration of the Arctic Council, the Baltic Agenda 21 and the Mediterranean Agenda 21.

IX. Means of implementation

75. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and in the present plan of action, requires a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, taking fully into account the Rio principles **[in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]**. The internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and in the present plan of action, will require significant increases in the flow of financial resources **[including through new and additional financial resources]** in particular to developing countries, to support **[development and]** implementation of their

national policies and programmes, improved trade opportunities, transfer of environmentally sound technologies on a concessional or preferential basis, as mutually agreed, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building, and information for decision-making and scientific capabilities, within the agreed time frame required to meet those goals and initiatives. Progress to that end will require that the international community implement the outcomes of the **[relevant]** major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992, particularly those of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the fourth ministerial conference of WTO **[including building on them as part of a process of achieving sustainable development]**.

[75.bis Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect our environment, will be our first step to ensuring that the twenty-first century becomes the century of sustainable development for all. An enabling domestic environment is essential for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance by, inter alia, encouraging countries to establish transparent, participatory and accountable governance in all sectors of society, taking into account the ongoing efforts by the developing countries in that regard. A crucial task is to enhance the efficacy, coherence and consistency of macroeconomic policy.]

75.ter Create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate **[significant]** increases in the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, which is critical to sustainable development, particularly FDI flows for infrastructure development and other priority areas in developing countries to supplement the domestic resources mobilized by them.

[76. Developed countries should make available the increased ODA commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and those that have not done so should make concrete efforts to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, by expediting action on the means and time frames, taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]

[76.alt. There is a need to make available the increased ODA commitments announced by developed countries at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the United Nations goal of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, and to examine means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus.]

[76.alt.2 Welcome the increased ODA levels/commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets, in accordance with paragraphs 42 and 43 of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]

[76.bis The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to monitor and report regularly on ODA commitments and pledges in order to ensure a higher degree of predictability, transparency and long-term planning.]

77. Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective for **[poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery more responsive to the needs of developing countries, taking into account the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development]**.

77.alt. Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective. **[In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible, enhance the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries to utilize aid, promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development, improve ODA targeting to the poor and use country-owned poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, for aid delivery, and consider measures aimed at further untying aid, in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus.]**

77.alt.2 Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, **[to strive]** to make ODA more efficient and effective. **[In this regard, intensify efforts to make ODA disbursement and delivery for poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and environmental protection, taking into account the needs of the developing countries and objectives under the ownership of recipient countries.]**

78. Make full and effective use of existing **[non-financial and]** financial mechanisms and institutions, including through actions at all levels to:

[(a) Strengthen the efforts of the Bretton Woods institutions and make the existing international financial architecture more transparent, equitable and inclusive, and provide for full and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making processes and institutions with the objective of supporting their efforts to achieve sustainable development;]

[(a) alt. Encourage efforts by the Bretton Woods institutions to [make] [strengthen] the existing international financial architecture more transparent, equitable, [rules-based] and inclusive, and [able to] provide for [and encourage] full and effective participation of developing countries in meeting the challenges and seizing the opportunities of globalization in international

economic decision-making processes and institutions with the objective of supporting their efforts to achieve sustainable development;]

[(b) Provide a more predictable and secure international financial environment that can contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries, by, inter alia, establishing measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows.] [*Suggestion to move to para. 62.bis or to section on globalization, para. 45 (j)*]

(c) Ensure the successful and substantial third replenishment of GEF **[of up to US$ 3 billion through new and additional resources necessary for its focal activities]** and make GEF more responsive **[to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries]** by, inter alia, leveraging additional funds from key public and private organizations, improving management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures **[and simplifying the GEF project approval cycle]**;

[(c) bis Make sure that contributions to international organizations and agencies for their sustainable development activities, programmes and projects are more assured and predictable]/[Ensure that funds are made available on an increased, assured and predictable basis to international organizations and agencies for their development activities, programmes and projects;]

(d) [Agreed] Encourage the private sector, including transnational corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions, to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) [Agreed] Support new and existing public/private sector financing mechanisms for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small, medium-sized and community-based enterprises and improve their infrastructure, while ensuring the transparency and accountability of such mechanisms.

[79. Develop ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance, including through, inter alia, the use of special drawing rights, for development purposes, taking into account the established rules of procedures and the articles of agreement of IMF, as well as through the establishment of an intergovernmental mechanism to channel new financial resources for infrastructure development in developing countries, taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]

[79.alt. Explore ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes as stated in the Monterrey Consensus.]

[79.alt.2 Recognize the value of exploring innovative sources of finance as set out in paragraph 44 of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.]

[80. Reduce the unsustainable debt burden of developing countries through speedy action for debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, such as debt-for-sustainable-development swaps, and to ensure debt sustainability consistent with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,

taking into account the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development. Debt relief arrangements should seek to avoid imposing any unfair burdens on other developing countries. In this regard, actions are required to:]

[80.alt. External debt relief plays an important role in liberating domestic resources. Therefore, we support paragraphs 47 through 51 of the Monterrey Consensus dealing with external debt.]

[80.alt.2 Consider on a case-by case basis the debt burden of developing countries, especially the poorest ones, with actions to:]

[(a) Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, taking into consideration [as appropriate] measures to address any fundamental changes in the economic circumstances of those developing countries with unsustainable debt burden caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or affected by conflict, taking into account initiatives which have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness, and provide [as appropriate] [debt relief to developing countries emerging from war and conflict] so as to help stabilize their economies and bring about initial economic recovery;]

[(b) Further restructure outstanding indebtedness through appropriate debt relief, cancellation and other arrangements, bringing international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;]

[(b) alt. Bring international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;]

[(c) [Develop and utilize] [Encourage exploring] innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition. Such mechanisms may include debt-for-sustainable-development swaps.]

[81. Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference by WTO members, further strengthen trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building, and ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations by placing their needs and interests at the heart of the negotiations on the WTO work programme.]

[81.alt. In order for developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to increase their share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development, we urge WTO members to take the following actions:] [In this regard, we encourage WTO members to undertake action to:]

[81.alt.2 Recognizing the major role trade can play in achieving sustainable development and in alleviating poverty, we encourage WTO members to pursue the negotiating agenda and work programme agreed at the fourth WTO

ministerial conference, which was held at Doha in November 2001. To help developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development, we urge *WTO members to take* the following actions:]

(a) **[Accelerate and facilitate] [undertake to facilitate] [Facilitate]** the accession of all developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership of WTO **[as set out in paragraph 30 of the Monterrey Consensus]**;

(b) **[Implement] [As part of]** the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity-Building, Growth and Integration **[and in this regard]**:

(i) **[Continue to]** support the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund established after the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference as an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO-related technical assistance and capacity-building;

[(ii) Focus WTO assistance efforts, in particular the 2003 plan, on advancing the Doha agenda, and call upon the WTO secretariat to finalize its 2003 plan accordingly, including reaching out to members who have not provided their input.

(c) Fully implement the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries **[and urge [developed countries] [development partners] to significantly increase contributions to the Framework Trust Fund, and expand related follow-up activity under the Framework to address a greater number of least developed countries [including by extending the pilot programmes]]**.

[82. [Provide commodity-dependent countries with] [Increase commodity-dependent countries' capacity to diversify exports through] inter alia, financial and technical assistance, including through international assistance for economic diversification, sustainable resource management [and through the establishment of an international mechanism to stabilize commodity prices for coping with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade] [as well as strengthen the activities covered by the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities to support sustainable development].] [Suggestion to move to section on globalization, para. 45 (c) bis.]

[83. Call upon WTO members to fulfil the commitments made in Doha, notably in terms of access to markets [including] for the exports of developing countries, especially least developed countries, particularly in areas of interest to these countries, by implementing the following actions [while remaining mindful of the important deadlines that must be met to ensure progress by the fifth ministerial conference and of the opportunities that will result from the successful conclusions of those negotiations by 1 January 2005]:]

[83.alt. Call upon WTO members to be mindful of the important deadlines that must be met to ensure progress by the fifth ministerial conference and of the opportunities that will result from the successful conclusions of those negotiations by 1 January 2005 in the areas of greatest interest to developing countries, particularly in market access. In this regard, reaffirming our commitments under the Doha Declaration, we note the particular significance

to achieving sustainable development of the following aspects of the Doha Mandate:]

[(a) Eliminate protectionist measures on products of particular interest to developing countries, as well as eliminate unilateral trade sanctions used to reinforce the environmental agenda;]

[(a) alt. Negotiations pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Doha Declaration, on market access for non-agricultural products;]

[(a) alt.2 Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers on products of export interest to developing countries [particularly agriculture, textiles and clothing];]

[(b) Operationalize all special and differential treatment provisions and take action to strengthen them, making them more precise and effective, including through concluding a framework agreement on special and differential treatment;]

[(b) alt. Review all special and differential treatment provisions with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Doha Declaration;]

(c) **[Commit]** **[Achieve]** on the part of **[developed]** countries that have not already done so to] **[Commitment to]** the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free access for exports from all least developed countries **[in accordance with paragraph 42 of the Doha Declaration]**; **[*Suggestion to move subpara. (c) or to place it as a self-standing paragraph*]**

(d) Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate tariffs on non-agricultural products, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage should be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions **[The negotiations shall take]** **[taking fully]** into account the special needs and interests of developing countries, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments **[pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration]**;

[(e) Fulfil, without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, the commitment for comprehensive negotiations of the Agreement on Agriculture, [as provided in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.] [aiming at substantial improvements in market access, reduction of with a view to phasing out all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, while agreeing that the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and confirming that non-trade concerns will be taken into account].]

84. [Agreed] Enhance the benefits for developing countries and countries with economies in transition from trade liberalization, including through public-private partnerships, through, inter alia, action at all levels, including through financial support for technical assistance, the development of technology and capacity-building to developing countries to:

(a) [Agreed] Enhance trade infrastructure and strengthen institutions;

(b) Increase developing country capacity to diversify and increase exports **[to manage resources sustainably and to cope with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade]**;

(c) Increase the value added of developing country exports.

[85. Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, social and economic development and environmental protection through action at all levels to:]

[85.alt. Make trade and environment mutually supportive, including through actions at all levels to:]

[(a) Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to take all necessary steps to help achieve a sustainable outcome of the trade negotiations, in accordance with the commitments made under the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and advance the work and coordination on trade, environment and development of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment [the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme], involving other relevant international and regional organizations;]

[(a) alt. Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to undertake an in-depth study on the negative impact of measures on market access and trade-related environment measures taken by developed countries on trade, in particular on exports from developing countries and consider mechanisms to remove those distortions;] [Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment to pursue its work in accordance with paragraph 32 (i) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;]

[(b) Reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies and eliminate trade-distorting subsidies in developed countries [as a means to ensure market access, in particular to products of developing countries in achieving [global] sustainable development];]

[(b) alt. Reduce with a view to phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies;]

[(b) alt.2 Reduce with a view to phasing out environmentally harmful and/or trade-distorting subsidies;]

[(b) alt.3 Encourage the reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and that are incompatible with sustainable development;]

[(c) Further develop and promote the use of [sustainable] [environmental] impact assessment at the national level as a tool to better identify trade [and environment] [and development] linkages and appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures. Encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide technical assistance to developing countries for this purpose;]

[(d) Promote a constructive and sustainable relationship between globalization and social development, through support for the work of the ILO World Commission as well as through providing technical assistance, including through ILO mechanisms, to help developing countries improve the effective implementation of core labour standards.]

[86. [Support and stimulate] [Promote] the creation of domestic and international markets for organic produce and increase technical assistance and cooperation with developing countries, with due attention to the need for quality control compliance and preservation of consumer confidence in order to encourage organic production and trade.] [*Suggestion to move para. 86 to the section on globalization*]

[86.alt. Promote the creation of voluntary and market-based mechanisms to encourage production and trade in organic produce including through technical assistance and cooperation with developing countries.]

[87. [Pursuant to the decision taken at Doha on implementation-related issues and concerns, address, without prejudicing the outcome, the problems encountered by developing countries in the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, as well as the resource constraints faced by them] [Commit to taking concrete action to address issues and concerns regarding the implementation of some WTO agreements and decisions, including difficulties in fulfilling these agreements and resource constraints].] [*Suggestion to relocate as a subpara. under para. 81*]

[87.alt. Commit to comprehensively addressing the problems encountered by developing countries in the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, as well as the resource constraints faced by them in fulfilling those agreements. Special attention should be paid to the imbalances and the inherent asymmetries in some WTO agreements, pursuant to paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.]

[88. [While reiterating our commitment to the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)] [Implement the WTO/TRIPS Agreement as part of the wider national and international action to address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, while affirming that the Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to protect public health, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, as envisaged in the Declaration of the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in Doha.] [Address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, including through reaffirming the rights of WTO members to use to the full the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) that provide flexibility for this purpose. The Agreement can and should be implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' rights to take measures to protect public health, in particular to promote access to medicines for all, as contained in the declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and public health adopted in Doha].]

88.bis [Agreed] Take steps with a view to the avoidance of and refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular women and children, that hinders their well-being and that creates obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care and the necessary social services. Ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure.

88.ter [Agreed in informal consultations] Take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which obstacles continue to adversely affect their economic and social development and are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated. People under foreign occupation must be protected in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.

* * *

89. Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries **[and countries with economies in transition]** on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as set out in chapter 34 of Agenda 21 **[including through urgent actions at all levels to] [with urgent action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Provide information more effectively;

(b) [Agreed] Enhance existing national institutional capacity in developing countries to improve access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how;

(c) [Agreed] Facilitate country-driven technology needs assessments;

(d) [Agreed] Establish legal and regulatory frameworks in both supplier and recipient countries that expedite the transfer of environmentally sound technologies in a cost-effective manner by both public and private sectors and support their implementation;

(e) [Agreed] Promote the access and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters.

90. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels **[including through actions at all levels to] [with action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector;

(b) [Agreed] Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres;

(c) [Agreed] Create partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion, to assist developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in sharing best practices and promoting programmes of assistance, and encourage collaboration between corporations and research institutes to enhance industrial efficiency, agricultural productivity, environmental management and competitiveness;

(d) Provide assistance to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned **[as mutually agreed]** or in the public domain, as well as available knowledge in the public domain on science and technology, and in accessing the know-how and expertise required in order for them to make independent use of this knowledge in pursuing their development goals;

(e) [Agreed ad referendum] Support existing mechanisms and, where appropriate, establish new mechanisms for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and economies in transition.

* * *

91. [Agreed] Assist developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programmes. In this regard, strengthen and, where appropriate, create centres for sustainable development in developing countries.

92. [Agreed] Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, NGOs and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries.

93. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, inter alia, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers **[including actions at all levels to] [with action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Increase the use of scientific knowledge and technology, and increase the beneficial use of local and indigenous knowledge in a manner respectful of the holders of that knowledge and consistent with national law;

(b) [Agreed] Make greater use of integrated scientific assessments, risk assessments and interdisciplinary and intersectoral approaches;

(c) [Agreed] Continue to support and collaborate with international scientific assessments supporting decision-making, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, with the broad participation of developing country experts;

(d) [Agreed] Assist developing countries in developing and implementing science and technology policies;

(e) [Agreed] Establish partnerships between scientific, public and private institutions, and by integrating scientists' advice into decision-making bodies in order to ensure a greater role for science, technology development and engineering sectors.

[(e) bis Apply in decision-making the precautionary principle, as established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and further developed in international law, in order to protect health and environment, while avoiding recourse to it for protectionist purposes.] [*cross-reference to para. 45 (e)*]

94. Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection including in their formulation and implementation of policies for environmental management and protection **[including actions at all levels to] [with action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate databases and integrated information systems;

(b) [Agreed] Promote and, where appropriate, improve their use of satellite technologies for quality data collection, verification and updating, and further improvement of aerial and ground-based observations, in support of their efforts to collect quality, accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data;

(c) [Agreed] Set up and, where appropriate, further develop national statistical services capable of providing sound data on science education and research and development activities that are necessary for effective science and technology policy-making.

95. [Agreed] Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21, and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development, at all levels, with the aim of sharing knowledge, experience and best practices and building scientific capacities, particularly in developing countries.

96. [Agreed] Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge, and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology in all countries, building on the work facilitated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Task Force and the efforts of other relevant international and regional forums.

97. **[Provide new and additional resources for] [Support]** publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances for the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, **[through, inter alia, the mobilization from all sources of financial and technical resources]** and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries.

[98. Establish an open, transparent and inclusive participatory process, at the global level, to examine issues related to the definition, identification and effective and adequate provision of global public goods.]

[98.alt. Further the identification of key issues of global public interest and related conceptual work, including on the provision of global public goods.]

[98.bis Agreed in informal consultations] Further resolve to take concerted action against international terrorism, which causes serious obstacles to sustainable development.

* * *

99. [Agreed] Education is critical for promoting sustainable development. It is therefore essential to mobilize necessary resources, including financial resources at all levels, by bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, by civil society and by foundations, to complement the efforts by national governments to pursue the following goals and actions:

(a) [Agreed] Meet the development goal contained in the Millennium Declaration of achieving universal primary education, ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling;

(b) [Agreed] Provide all children, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education;

100. [Agreed] Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to:

(a) [Agreed] Sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes, including those related to environment and public health education;

(b) [Agreed] Consider means of avoiding the frequent, serious financial constraints faced by many institutions of higher learning, including universities around the world, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition.

101. [Agreed] Address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the educational system in those countries seriously affected by the pandemic.

102. [Agreed] Allocate national and international resources for basic education as proposed by the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes, and improve integration between publicly funded research and development and development programmes.

103. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education **[by 2005]**, as provided in the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All, and at all levels of education no later than 2015, to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, with action to ensure, inter alia, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity-building by gender mainstreaming, and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system.

104. [Agreed] Integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels of education in order to promote education as a key agent for change.

105. [Agreed] Develop, implement, monitor and review education action plans and programmes at the national, subnational and local levels, as appropriate, that reflect the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and that are relevant to local conditions and needs leading to the achievement of community development, and make education for sustainable development a part of those plans.

106. [Agreed] Provide all community members with a wide range of formal and non-formal continuing educational opportunities, including volunteer community service programmes, in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of lifelong learning and promote sustainable development.

107. Support the use of education to promote sustainable development **[including through actions at all levels to] [actions are required to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Integrate information and communications technology in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities, and provide assistance particularly to developing countries, inter alia, for the establishment of an appropriate enabling environment required for such technology;

(b) [Agreed] Promote, as appropriate, affordable and increased access to programmes for students, researchers and engineers from developing countries in the universities and research institutions of developed countries in order to promote the exchange of experience and capacity that will benefit all partners;

(c) [Agreed] Continue to implement the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development on education for sustainable development;

(d) [Agreed] Recommend to the United Nations General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.

* * *

108. [Agreed] Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, and promote partnerships in that regard that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development.

109. **[Mobilize [new and additional financial and other resources from all sources, and]]** support **[for]** local, national, subregional and regional initiatives, with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance local, national, subregional and regional centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition **[through, inter alia, the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and other resources]**.

110. [Agreed] Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including through the strengthening of capacity-building efforts, such as the United Nations Development Programme capacity 21 programme, to:

(a) [Agreed] Assess their own capacity development needs and opportunities at the individual, institutional and societal levels;

(b) [Agreed] Design programmes for capacity-building and support for local, national and community-level programmes that focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(c) [Agreed] Develop the capacity of civil society, including youth, to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels;

(d) [Agreed] Build and, where appropriate, strengthen national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.

* * *

111. [Agreed] Ensure access, at the national level, to environmental information and judicial and administrative proceedings in environmental matters, as well as public participation in decision-making, so as to further principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, taking into full account principles 5, 7 and 11 of the Declaration.

112. [Agreed] Strengthen national and regional information and statistical and analytical services relevant to sustainable development policies and programmes, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, and encourage donors to provide financial and technical support to developing countries to enhance their capacity to formulate policies and implement programmes for sustainable development.

113. [Agreed] Encourage further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities.

114. Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including satellite remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes **[including through actions at all levels to] [with action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries;

(b) [Agreed] Develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data.

(c) [Agreed] Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping.

115. [Agreed] Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to:

(a) [Agreed] Collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable;

(b) [Agreed] Use satellite and remote-sensing technologies for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations;

(c) [Agreed] Access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of satellite remote sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems.

116. Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters **[including]** through **[actions at all levels to] [action to]**:

(a) [Agreed] Provide affordable access to disaster-related information for early warning purposes;

(b) [Agreed] Translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products.

[116.bis Further develop and use indicators at the national level on decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and for measuring the social, economic and environmental impacts of industrialized countries' consumption and production patterns.] (*pending discussion on para. 14 (a)*)

[116.bis alt. Recognize that any indicators developed under the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development on indicators of sustainable development are intended only for use by countries at the national level on a voluntary basis, suited to country-specific conditions, and shall not lead to any type of conditionalities, including financial, technical and commercial.]

117. [Agreed] Develop and promote the wider application of environmental impact assessments, inter alia, as a national instrument, as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment.

[118. Further develop and promote the wider application of [strategic] planning environment [and health] assessments, as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on policies, programmes or plans that could have significant negative or positive effects on the environment [and social development], taking into account the current situation of each country.]

[119. Further develop and promote [sustainability impact] assessment [methodologies] at the national level as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages, as well as appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures, and encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide assistance to developing countries for this purpose.]

X. Institutional framework for sustainable development

120. An effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels is key to the full implementation of Agenda 21, the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and meeting emerging sustainable development challenges. Measures aimed at strengthening such a framework should build on the provisions of Agenda 21 as well as the 1997 Programme for its further implementation and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development **[in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities]**, and should promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the Monterrey Consensus and relevant outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. It should be responsive to the needs of all countries, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries **[including the means of implementation] [in particular in the area of means of implementation]**. It should lead to the strengthening of international bodies and organizations dealing with sustainable development, while respecting their existing mandates, as well as to the strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions.

Objectives

121. [Agreed] Measures to strengthen sustainable development institutional arrangements at all levels should be taken within the framework of Agenda 21[1] and should build on developments since UNCED, and should lead to the achievement of, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) [Agreed] Strengthening commitments to sustainable development;

(b) [Agreed] Integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner;

(c) [Agreed] Strengthening of the implementation of Agenda 21, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, particularly for developing countries;

(d) [Agreed] Strengthening coherence, coordination and monitoring;

[(d) bis Promoting the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, strengthening of governmental institutions and links among them;]

[(d) bis alt. Promoting the rule of law, as well as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the strengthening of governmental institutions and links among them;]

(e) [Agreed] Increasing effectiveness and efficiency through limiting overlap and duplication of activities of international organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, based on their mandates and comparative advantages;

(f) [Agreed] Enhancing participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation;

(g) [Agreed] Strengthening capacities for sustainable development at all levels, including the local level, in particular those of developing countries;

(h) [Agreed] Strengthening international cooperation aimed at reinforcing the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit.

Strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level

122. [Agreed] The international community should:

(a) [Agreed] Enhance the integration of sustainable development goals as reflected in Agenda 21 and support for implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, GEF and international financial and trade institutions within their mandates, while stressing that their activities should take full account of national programmes and priorities, particularly those of developing countries, as well as, where appropriate, countries with economies in transition, to achieve sustainable development.

[1] References in the present document to Agenda 21 are deemed to include Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit.

[(b) [Encourage international finance and trade institutions in their efforts to ensure] [Take concrete steps towards ensuring] that decision-making processes and institutional structures [of international finance and trade institutions] are open and transparent [equitable, rule based, predictable and non-discriminatory] [take into account the need] [for special and differential treatment for member countries] [for strengthening and making more precise WTO provisions on] [special and differential treatment of developing countries] [and] [providing] [provide] for [full and] more effective participation of all member countries [in particular] including developing countries, including through enhancing the capacity of member developing countries and member countries with economies in transition to effectively participate in trade negotiations, and [easing the accession of developing countries to the Organization] [and concluding accession proceedings as quickly as possible and accelerating the accession of least developed countries to WTO], as provided for in the Doha Ministerial Declaration [and facilitating the contributions and participation of civil society in the work of WTO];]

[(c) [Promote initiatives to ensure [coherence] [complementarity] [coordination] [no hierarchy] and mutual supportiveness between the rules of the multilateral trading systems and the rules of multilateral environment agreements consistent with the goals of sustainable development and with and in support of the work programme agreed through WTO.] [Promote a better understanding, including through policy dialogue, of the relationship of economics [between trade/finance] environment and social development, and thereby a better appreciation of their implications for implementation of sustainable development [at the national level, and promote initiatives to ensure [coherence] [complementarity] [no hierarchy] and mutual supportiveness between the rules of the multilateral trading system and the rules of multilateral environment agreements [and multilateral trading agreements] consistent with and in support of the work programme agreed through WTO].] In that context, further collaboration should be promoted between WTO on the one hand and the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant agencies on the other.]

(d) [Agreed] Strengthen collaboration within and between the United Nations system, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and WTO, utilizing the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the United Nations Development Group, the Environment Management Group and other inter-agency coordinating bodies. Strengthened inter-agency collaboration should be pursued in all relevant contexts, with special emphasis on the operational level and involving partnership arrangements on specific issues to support, in particular, developing countries' efforts in implementing Agenda 21;

[(e) Invite GEF to increasingly participate in financing not only projects with global environmental benefits but also projects that address domestic environmental benefits [and are consistent with the GEF mandate], within the context of sustainable development;]

[(f) Increase the level of resources of the Funds established within the multilateral environment agreements and enhance delivery mechanisms to make those resources available to developing countries in an expeditious way;]

[(g) Strengthen and better integrate the social dimension in sustainable development policies and programmes, and ensure that sustainable development objectives are fully integrated in policies and programmes of bodies that have a primary focus on social issues. [In particular, the social component of sustainable development would benefit from the implementation of [requires an enhanced global capacity to implement the] ILO conventions on core labour standards and support for social policy concerning labour market and social protection systems];]

(h) [Agreed] Fully implement the outcomes of decision I on international environmental governance adopted by the UNEP Governing Council at its seventh session, and invite the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;

(i) [Agreed] Engage actively and constructively in ensuring the timely completion of the negotiations on a comprehensive United Nations convention against corruption, including the question of repatriation of funds illicitly acquired to countries of origin;

(j) [Agreed] Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives;

(k) [Agreed] Take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus at all levels.

[123. In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, the international community must address the imbalances and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries. To this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access and capacity-building. In that regard, action at the international level is required to:]

[(a) Provide increased access for products from developing countries to markets of developed countries by eliminating protectionist practices, unilateral coercive policies and measures, and restrictive trade practices and trade-distorting subsidies;]

[(b) Prevent extraterritorial application of domestic legislation;]

[(c) Ensure that developed countries adhere to their commitments for provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, including achieving the ODA target of 0.7 of GDP for assistance to developing countries;]

[(d) Enforce policies to prevent money-laundering, including cooperation in repatriating illicitly transferred monies to countries of origin;]

[(e) Ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the decision-making processes of international financial and trade institutions;]

[(f) Ensure full respect and enforcement of the principles of international law and those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;]

[(g) Reaffirm commitment to multilateralism, including to the United Nations;]

[(h) Issue new special drawing rights.]

[124. In addition, the following paragraphs should be taken into account: paragraph 13 of the Millennium Declaration and paragraphs 11, 52, 53, 57, 61, 62, 63 and 65 of the Monterrey Consensus.]

Role of the General Assembly

125. [Agreed] The General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, particularly for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and should give overall political direction to the implementation of Agenda 21 and its review.

Role of the Economic and Social Council

126. [Agreed] Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and Agenda 21 provisions regarding the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 and 50/227, which reaffirmed the Council as the central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions, and to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination, the Council should:

(a) [Agreed] Increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development.

(b) [Agreed] Organize periodic consideration of sustainable development themes in regard to the implementation of Agenda 21, including the means of implementation. Recommendations in regard to such themes could be made by the Commission on Sustainable Development.

(c) [Agreed] Make full use of its high-level, coordination, operational activities and the general segments to effectively take into account all relevant aspects of the work of the United Nations on sustainable development. In this context, the Council should encourage the active participation of major groups in its high-level segment and the work of its relevant functional commissions, in accordance with the respective rules of procedure.

(d) [Agreed] Promote greater coordination, complementarity, effectiveness and efficiency of activities of its functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies that are relevant to the implementation of Agenda 21.

(e) [Agreed] Terminate the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development and transfer its work to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

(f) Ensure that there is a close link between the role of the Council in the follow-up to both the Summit outcomes and the Monterrey Consensus **[including the [sustained] follow-up [and monitoring] [through implementation of a specific operational programme] [and review of the progress in the implementation] [of decisions [and commitments] made] at Monterrey]**. To that end, the Council should explore ways to further develop arrangements relating to its meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO, as set out in the Monterrey Consensus.

(g) [Agreed] Intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of its activities concerning the coordinated implementation of Agenda 21.

Role and function of the Commission on Sustainable Development

127. [Agreed] The Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Although the role, functions and mandate of the Commission as set out in relevant parts of Agenda 21 and adopted in General Assembly resolution 47/191 continue to be relevant, the Commission needs to be strengthened, taking into account the role of relevant institutions and organizations. An enhanced role of the Commission should include reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships.

128. [Agreed] Within that context, the Commission should give more emphasis on actions that enable implementation at all levels, including promoting and facilitating partnerships involving Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders for the implementation of Agenda 21.

129. [Agreed] The Commission should:

(a) [Agreed] Review and evaluate progress and promote further implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) [Agreed] Focus on the cross-sectoral aspects of specific sectoral issues and provide a forum for better integration of policies, including through interaction among Ministers dealing with the various dimensions and sectors of sustainable development through the high-level segments;

(c) [Agreed] Address new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(d) [Agreed] The Commission should focus on actions related to implementation of Agenda 21, limiting negotiations in the sessions of the Commission to every two years;

(e) [Agreed] Limit the number of themes addressed in each session.

130. [Agreed] In relation to its role in facilitating implementation, the Commission should emphasize the following:

(a) [Agreed] Review progress and promote the further implementation of Agenda 21. In this context, the Commission should identify constraints on implementation and make recommendations to overcome those constraints;

(b) [Agreed] Serve as a focal point for the discussion of partnerships that promote sustainable development, including sharing lessons learned, progress made and best practices;

(c) [Agreed] Review issues related to financial assistance and transfer of technology for sustainable development, as well as capacity-building, while making full use of existing information. In this regard, the Commission on Sustainable Development could give consideration to more effective use of national reports and regional experience and to this end make appropriate recommendations;

(d) [Agreed] Provide a forum for analysis and exchange of experience on measures that assist sustainable development planning, decision-making and the implementation of sustainable development strategies. In this regard, the Commission could give consideration to more effective use of national and regional reports;

(e) [Agreed] Take into account significant legal developments in the field of sustainable development, with due regard to the role of relevant intergovernmental bodies in promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 relating to international legal instruments and mechanisms;

131. [Agreed] With regard to the practical modalities and programme of work of the Commission, specific decisions on those issues should be taken by the Commission at its next session, when the Commission's thematic work programme will be elaborated. In particular, the following issues should be considered:

(a) [Agreed] Giving a balanced consideration to implementation of all of the mandates of the Commission contained in General Assembly resolution 47/191;

(b) [Agreed] Continuing to provide for more direct and substantive involvement of international organizations and major groups in the work of the Commission;

(c) [Agreed] Give greater consideration to the scientific contributions to sustainable development through, for example, drawing on the scientific community and encouraging national, regional and international scientific networks to be involved in the Commission;

(d) [Agreed] Furthering the contribution of educators to sustainable development, including, where appropriate, in the activities of the Commission;

(e) [Agreed] The scheduling and duration of intersessional meetings.

132. [Agreed] Undertake further measures to promote best practices and lessons learned in sustainable development, and in addition promote the use of contemporary methods of data collection and dissemination, including broader use of information technologies.

Role of international institutions

133. [Agreed] Stress the need for international institutions both within and outside the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, WTO and GEF, to enhance, within their mandates, their cooperative efforts to:

(a) [Agreed] Promote effective and collective support to the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels;

(b) [Agreed] Enhance the effectiveness and coordination of international institutions to implement Agenda 21, the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, relevant sustainable development aspects of the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the outcomes of the fourth WTO ministerial meeting, held in Doha in November 2001;

134. [Agreed] Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including through informal collaborative efforts, to further promote system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination on sustainable development, to take appropriate measures to facilitate exchange of information, and to continue to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Commission informed of actions being taken to implement Agenda 21;

135. [Agreed] Significantly strengthen support for UNDP capacity-building programmes for sustainable development, building on the experience gained from Capacity 21, as important mechanisms for supporting local and national development capacity-building efforts, in particular in developing countries.

136. [Agreed] Strengthen cooperation among UNEP and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO, within their mandates.

137. [Agreed] UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNCTAD, within their mandates, should strengthen their contribution to sustainable development programmes and the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels, particularly in the area of promoting capacity-building.

138. [Agreed] To promote effective implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, the following should also be undertaken:

(a) [Agreed] Streamline the international sustainable development meeting calendar and, as appropriate, reduce the number of meetings, the length of meetings and the amount of time spent on negotiated outcomes in favour of more time spent on practical matters related to implementation;

(b) Encourage partnership initiatives for implementation by all relevant actors **[In this context, [consider] [establish], through the Commission, modalities for the follow-up of the partnerships included in Summit outcomes]. [Participation of major groups in that context should be enhanced]**;

[(c) Establish, at the next session of the Commission, the modalities for operationalization of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in all aspects of its work, aiming at enhancing the capacities of developing countries to implement the Agenda 21 and the outcome of the Summit];

(d) [Agreed] Make full use of developments in the field of information and communication technologies.

[139. The principle of non-discrimination among major multilateral environmental agreements should be fully taken into account in any structural reform aimed at the strengthening of international institutional arrangements for sustainable development. In this regard, the Convention to Combat Desertification, like other UNCED Conventions, should have a dedicated, specific and permanent financial [mechanism]. [In this context,] the international community should:

[(a) [Commit to designating] [Support the designation of] land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, as GEF focal areas as a means of enhancing GEF support for the successful implementation [consistent with its mandate, as [an additional] [the permanent] financial mechanism of the Convention]. [In this regard, the Second Assembly of GEF, to be held in October 2002, and the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention should take the necessary measures to that effect];]

(b) Invite the GEF Assembly to respond positively and effectively to **[the outcomes of the Summit.] [the demands arising from the Summit, bearing in mind that financing sustainable development will require substantial increase in the next replenishment of GEF].**

140. [Agreed] Strengthening of the international institutional framework for sustainable development is an evolutionary process. It is necessary to keep under review relevant arrangements; identify gaps; eliminate duplication of functions; and continue to strive for greater integration, efficiency and coordination of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development aiming at the implementation of Agenda 21.

Strengthening institutional arrangements for sustainable development at the regional level

141. [Agreed] Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit should be effectively pursued at the regional and subregional levels, through the regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies.

142. [Agreed] Intraregional coordination and cooperation on sustainable development should be improved among the regional commissions, United Nations Funds, programmes and agencies, regional development banks, and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies. This should include, as appropriate, support

for development, enhancement and implementation of agreed regional sustainable development strategies and action plans, reflecting national and regional priorities.

143. [Agreed] In particular and taking into account relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the regional commissions, in collaboration with other regional and subregional bodies, should:

(a) [Agreed] Promote the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into their work in a balanced way, including through implementation of Agenda 21. To this end, the regional commissions should enhance their capacity through internal action and be provided, as appropriate, with external support;

(b) [Agreed] Facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into the work of regional, subregional and other bodies, for example by facilitating and strengthening the exchange of experiences, including national experience, best practices, case studies and partnership experience related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) [Agreed] Assist in the mobilization of technical and financial assistance, and facilitate the provision of adequate financing for the implementation of regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development programmes and projects, including addressing the objective of poverty eradication;

(d) [Agreed] Continue to promote multi-stakeholder participation and encourage partnerships to support the implementation of Agenda 21 at the regional and subregional levels.

144. [Agreed] Regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development initiatives and programmes, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the interregional aspects of the globally agreed Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, should be supported.

Strengthening institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level

145. States should:

(a) [Agreed] Continue to promote coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at all national levels, including through, as appropriate, the establishment or strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms necessary for policy-making, coordination and implementation and enforcement of laws;

(b) **[Bearing in mind paragraph 24 (a) of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, take further appropriate steps related to] [Take immediate steps to make progress on the commitment [made in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21] for]** the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development **[and begin their implementation by 2005]**. To this end, as appropriate, strategies should be supported through international cooperation, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. Such strategies, which, where applicable, could be formulated as poverty reduction strategies that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, should be pursued in accordance with each country's national priorities.

[146. Recognizing that good governance at the national level is essential for sustainable development, all States should strengthen their Government institutions, including by promoting the rule of law, improving legal structures and enforcing existing laws that support sustainable development.]

[146.bis Each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Since UNCED, many countries have made significant progress in strengthening good governance. At the same time, domestic circumstances, including national priorities, vary, and capacities differ and hence achievements in that area have been mixed. In this regard, the strengthening of good governance, in particular in developing countries, may need to be supported by the international community.]

[146.ter All countries can promote sustainable development at the national level by, inter alia, enacting effective laws that support sustainable development; by building and maintaining adequate, transparent, accountable and fair regulatory and judicial institutions and infrastructure to achieve sustainable development, including for protection of human rights; and by fighting corruption.]

[146.quater All countries should also promote access to information, including by promoting laws and regulations that ensure that citizens have access to and utilize information regarding laws, activities and policies. They should foster full public participation in sustainable development policy development and implementation, including through effective participation by women, in governmental regulatory policy and planning processes, including cooperation and coordination with local governments and administrations, indigenous groups, community-based organizations and other stakeholders.]

[146.quinquies It is also necessary for all countries to promote access to justice; provide transparent, non-discriminatory and fair regulatory, administrative and judicial institutions and procedures, including for enforcement, rights of review, appeal and remedies; develop and maintain effective legal systems, including strong and clear laws related to compliance, monitoring, enforcement and anti-corruption; and provide for citizen participation.]

[146.sexties Strengthen the electoral process in all countries, including by measures that guarantee real and effective participation of people and avoid or reduce the pattern based on the availability of financial resources.]

[146.septies Ensure that national and social policies and programmes of all countries are geared to satisfying the basic human needs of people, in particular by adopting measures that guarantee full coverage and access to education, health care and food for all people.]

147. [Agreed] Further promote the establishment or enhancement of sustainable development councils and/or coordination structures at the national level, including at the local level, in order to provide a high-level focus on sustainable development policies. In that context, multi-stakeholder participation should be promoted.

148. [Agreed] Support efforts by all countries, particularly developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enhance national institutional arrangements for sustainable development, including at the local level. That could include promoting cross-sectoral approaches in the formulation of strategies and plans for sustainable development, such as, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies, aid coordination, encouraging participatory approaches and enhancing policy analysis, management capacity and implementation capacity, including mainstreaming a gender perspective in all those activities.

149. [Agreed] Enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders in implementing Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit and in strengthening the continuing support for local Agenda 21 programmes and associated initiatives and partnerships, and encourage, in particular, partnerships among and between local authorities and other levels of government and stakeholders to advance sustainable development as called for in, inter alia, the Habitat Agenda.

Participation of major groups

150. [Agreed] Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels.

[151. Develop, with the participation of civil society, global multilateral guidelines on] [Promote and ensure] public access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice, drawing on existing experience, including [regional] initiatives designed to implement principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.]

[152. Acknowledge the importance of the interrelationship between human rights promotion and protection and environmental protection for sustainable development, and invite further consideration of those issues in the relevant forums, including by continued cooperation between UNEP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.]

153. [Agreed] Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist.